

VOL. XLVIII, No. 15,259  
FOR THE RESCUE OF STANLEY  
FEATURES OF BARTELOTT'S EXPEDITION.

AN ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED FORCE TO TRACE  
THE EXPLORER STEP BY STEP.

London, August 24.—Despatches from St. Paul de Looza, on Wednesday, state that Major Bartelott's expedition in search of Stanley is composed of 640 carriers and 100 soldiers, recruited by Tippu Tib. Three whites, Rose, Trouper and Samson, accompany Bartelott, Samson heading the advance. Bartelott proposes to trace Stanley step by step. The force is heavily laden with supplies and advances slowly. At the end of June news reached Camp Tumbunga that the first stages of Bartelott's march were well over, but no information from Stanley was received.

COMMENTS ON THE SEIZURE OF MASSOWAH.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—Semi-official journals here do not consider that the seizure of Massowah by Italy will affect peace. They say that Oriental questions must be regarded from a point of view of respect for treaty rights, order and peace. If France becomes convinced that in incidents like the Massowah seizure Italy has supporters commanding respect, the world will perhaps be spared a repetition of the course pursued by France in this instance. They say that the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Prime Minister Crispien will consolidate the relations of European nations in more directions than one.

FEARS FOR MR. DILLON'S HEALTH.

Dublin, Aug. 24.—The Freeman's Journal says that the treatment to which Mr. Dillon is subjected in the Danubian jail is seriously impairing his health, and that he has already lost seven pounds in weight.

THE GREAT EASTERN ADMITS FOR HOURS.

London, Aug. 24.—The tug Storm Cock was towing the man-of-war Great Eastern from the Clyde to Liverpool last evening, when an enormous sea was encountered and the carrier partly submerged. The vessel was launched in the darkness in a westerly direction. The tug vessel was laboring heavily. The Great Eastern passed Llandudno, Wales, to-day, bound for the Mersey. She is safe.

THE DANISH KING VISITS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—King Christian of Denmark, accompanied by his brother, Prince John, arrived here at 9 o'clock to-day. They were met at the railroad station by Emperor William and Prince Henry. The Emperor and the King kissed each other several times. The route to the castle was lined with people, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

GERMANS INVADE THE GOLD COAST.

London, Aug. 24.—Advices from Accra, in the Gold Coast Colony, say that a force consisting of blacks and kreobos, commanded by three German officers, has occupied Adedda, to the northeast of Salagha, and near the Dahomean territory. The Germans have built a fort and have named the place Bismarckburg.

FATAL SPREAD OF CHOLERA ON A VESSEL.

London, Aug. 24.—Cholera broke out on the Portuguese transport India, which bound from Macao to Zanzibar, and within forty-eight hours there were thirty-eight cases, twenty-four of which proved fatal.

EIGHT NEW CASES IN JACKSONVILLE.

ONLY TWO DEATHS—INDICATION AT A THREAT-ENED EPIDEMIC OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 24 (Special).—Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the Board of Health, reported today that in the twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock this evening, deaths as follows: Frank Martin and Mrs. Lucy Fort. The patients are all doing well. This makes a total of seventy-eight cases and twelve deaths. The Board of Health, not satisfied with holding their meetings with closed doors and excluding newspaper representatives, now propose to keep from the public the names and addresses of yellow fever patients, and to give only the number of cases. As to the reason for such a refusal of information, the Board of Health, and the city are to be deprived of this very necessary information, many of them have near and dear ones here in the city, and no way of ascertaining their condition, except through the newspapers. There are practically no mails from here, and the reports of the special correspondents are the only means left to relieve the minds of friends.

PRESIDENT SALOMON DRIVEN FROM HAYTI.

HOW THE REVOLUTION UNDER GENERAL TELLEMACHE WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The Department of State has received a report from United States Consul Goutier, dated August 13, in regard to the recent revolution in Hayti, in which eight Arondissements headed by General Tellemaque took up arms against President Salomon, and forced him to leave the country. He says that on Saturday, August 4, the Consul Corps were invited to call on the Arondissements, and on Sunday the revolution broke out. He speaks of the illegal and arbitrary acts of the President Salomon; his violation of the Constitution; his arrests of Senators and other eminent citizens, keeping them in prison for months and years without granting them a trial; his wasting of the people's money; his having a number of innocent men shot, etc. General Tellemaque said he had served President Salomon faithfully, and when the President had sent for him to go to Port au Prince, he had refused to do so, and he had remained in the country. General Tellemaque said he considered it his duty to his country and to his manhood to assist in bringing about a new order of things. He thereupon announced that he would take up arms the following day. He added that he had convened the Councils of the different nations to assure them that the interests of foreigners and natives would be alike protected, and that there would be no disorder in the country. The prisoners were ordered and security re-established at Cape Haytien and that were it not for the soldiers and the armed men on the street, it would hardly be believed that there is in the midst of a revolution.

HE IDENTIFIED THE WRONG MAN.

A BROKER SUFFERING THROUGH A CASHIER'S STATEMENT.

William Gantz, of the firm of Gantz & Osborn, Insurance Brokers, No. 170 Broadway, has passed through an experience which he will not forget for some time. Since Monday last he has been confined in the Tombs under the stigma of a crime of which he was wholly innocent, and the circumstances of the case were such that he would undoubtedly have been convicted had not the real criminal been accidentally discovered. On the day mentioned Police Captain McLaughlin, of the Sixth Precinct, was informed that two forged checks for \$15 each, purporting to have been made by Horace Moody, of the firm of Leonard & Moody, Insurance Brokers in the Cotton Exchange, and drawn on the Mechanics' National Bank, had been presented to and cashed by J. M. Hill, cashier at Delmonico's down-town restaurant. The description given of the person who presented the checks corresponded with that of Gantz, who is a cousin of Horace Moody. A deputy letter was at once sent to Gantz, inviting him to Moody's office, to settle some business matters previously discussed. Gantz promptly appeared, all unsuspecting of the trap laid for him, and when arrested his amazement was equalled only by his indignation. His protestations of innocence, however, were unavailing, for Hill positively identified him as the man who had presented the checks, and the head waiter corroborated the identification. Not long after Gantz's arrest, Captain McLaughlin received information that another forged check, bearing Mr. Moody's indorsement and drawn on the People's Savings Bank for \$10, had been presented by an American District messenger boy to the cashier at Delmonico's, accompanied by the following note: "Kindly cash indorsed check and charge us with same, and greatly obliged, Stewart & Fisher, 62 New-st." On the day of the check was the indorsement and the words, "Pay to the order of Delmonico's." Payment of course was refused. When shown the check, Mr. Moody thought he recognized the handwriting of Charles E. Keeler, a former clerk. This view was taken up and after the usual delay Keeler was arrested on Thursday night at his home in Yonkers. He confessed his crime and also acknowledged having forged the two checks, which caused the unjust arrest of Gantz. Keeler pleaded guilty before Justice Foster yesterday and was held in \$1,500 bail. Gantz was discharged. Keeler somewhat resembles Gantz in general appearance, but how Cashier Hill could have mistaken either as he did is not understood.

A FEW INDIANS CONSENT TO SIGN.

Pierre, Aug. 24.—Messrs. Pratt, Wright and Cleveland, members of the Sioux Commission, passed the day in Pierre, coming down from Standing Rock in the steamer Rosebud. They are on the way to the Crow Creek Agency at Fort Thompson. They say the only opposition at Standing Rock was from the chiefs.

THIS POSITION IS RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING, AS IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT AS THE BOAT WAS LEAVING TWO CHIEFS, BIG THUNDER AND STANDING BEAR, CAME ABOARD AND SIGNED, AND A TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED THIS EVENING STAT-

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE FOR NEW-YORK.

THE HOUSE AGREES TO THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, submitted the conference report on the bill for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse and custom house in New-York city. The bill provides for the purchase of a site at a limit of \$850,000 and the erection of a building at a cost not exceeding \$950,000. The bill was passed by the House yesterday. The committee of the whole for the further consideration of the bill, reported that the bill was passed by the House yesterday. The committee of the whole for the further consideration of the bill, reported that the bill was passed by the House yesterday.

THE EX-PRESIDENT EXPLAINS WHY HE ABANDONED THE STRUGGLE.

General Louis Salomon, the ex-President of Hayti, his wife, sister, Mme. Emilie Pierre, daughter and private secretary, General E. LaFontaine, arrived here yesterday on the Cienfuegos, of Ward's Line. They were driven to the Hotel America, at Fifteenth-st. and Irving place, and remained there until evening, when they went on board the French Line steamship for Havre. They will sail at 10 o'clock to-morrow. A Tribune reporter found the General sitting quietly on the upper deck of that steamer in the evening. He is about six and a half feet tall, has perfectly white hair, and his complexion is correspondingly white. He is seventy-three years old and is now somewhat emaciated. As his knowledge of English is slight, Captain V. De Mestre, a Cuban merchant, who was one of his fellow voyagers from that island, kindly volunteered his services as interpreter. In regard to the revolution which he left behind him, he said: "I have done all for Hayti that lay in my power. I have been betrayed by men who pretended to be friends of the Administration. I have not been at all well for the last year, and intended to resign on 23 of September. With that purpose in view in the last of June I issued a call to the governors of the different districts to meet in the capital on the 14th of August, at which time I would have handed in my resignation. On the 4th and 5th of July the adherents of the opponents burned some of the public buildings and part of my own property in Port-au-Prince. I discovered the name of one of the incendiaries, and he was shot by my orders. Then my enemies tried to lay the blame of the work of these men on my shoulders. Those who aspired to fill my position continued to raise disturbances; and I could have put them down by force, but I determined not to resort to that. So, on the 10th of August, I abdicated. I went on board the steamer for Canada, and sailed to Santiago de Cuba, whence I came to this country. I will now go to Paris, buy a home and spend the rest of my life there. I am tired of this endless struggle."

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, Aug. 24.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated \$2,350,000, in lots as follows: Four per cent consols, \$9,500 at 128. Four and a half per cent consols, \$224,000 at 108 1/8.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

TO PUT UP WEST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

There is a movement on foot among the trunk lines which would result in the raising of the freight rates on west-bound freight to the Erie and other weaker lines, on traffic to Cleveland and beyond. The Erie applied these differences to points east of Cleveland, and invaded territory which is claimed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter, established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the result was a war of small proportions to interior points.

RECENTLY THE VANDERBILT MANAGERS SOUGHT TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER CONDITION OF RATES, AND AT A MEETING OF THE FREIGHT COMMITTEE OF THE TRUNK LINES IT WAS AGREED TO SURRENDER ALL UNAUTHORIZED DIFFERENTIALS AND TO WITHDRAW THOSE AUTHORIZED FROM THE POINTS EAST OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Recently the Vanderbilt managers sought to bring about a better condition of rates, and at a meeting of the freight committee of the trunk lines it was agreed to surrender all unauthorized differentials and to withdraw those authorized from the points east of New-York City. The managers of the trunk lines have agreed to surrender all unauthorized differentials and to withdraw those authorized from the points east of New-York City.

DESTROYING CHANCES OF A PASSENGER WAR.

The Western railroads have effectively bottled up the immigrant rate war within trunk line territory, so far as St. Paul and similar points are concerned. At their Chicago meeting they resolved the authority given to the trunk lines to base immigrant rates on a fixed rate west of Chicago and adding the net figure to the 85 rate from New-York to Chicago. In consideration of this concession by the stronger lines the Wisconsin Central has put back its first and second class passenger rate to the regular tariff.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGER RATE COMMITTEE OF THE TRUNK LINES HAS BEEN CALLED BY ACTING PASSENGER AGENT RICHARDS, OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL, TO MEET AT NEW-YORK CITY, TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSED SCHEDULES OF IMMIGRANT RATES.

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TO ARBITRATE THE IMMIGRANT RATE WAR.

The agents of the various trunk lines who have presumed that they were to continue the immigrant rate war as long as they pleased or until the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company would submit to their decision, or until the others consented to allot the percentage of business asked for by the Delaware and Lackawanna, have yesterday agreed to arbitrate the matter. Judge Cooley, one of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, had come here to make an investigation of the troubles and to call a meeting of the other members of the Board to arbitrate matters. Judge Cooley was at Castle Garden all the afternoon. He said in answer to an inquiry: "Matters have hardly assumed a shape yet that I can state to the public what we propose to do. Shall we arbitrate the matter? I think we should. The law is not violated, but I don't think we would undertake to put up the rates of a few lines against the rest of the country. It is in the interest of the public, and to the public, and not in the interest of the immigrants, to keep up this war of rates. I shall remain in New-York until the matter is settled. It is not facilitated as I wish it might, as there are so many people out of town."

ARGUING IN FAVOR OF THE OREGON COMPANY.

The hearing of the suit brought by Brayton Ives and others against Eljah Smith, Prosper Smith, Sydney Dillon and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, to restrain the company from building a bridge over Snake River, at Riparia, Washington Territory, and from building branch lines in Idaho before Judge Robinson in Supreme Court, Chambers, at San Francisco, on behalf of the defendants named, contended that their clients had not violated the agreement made with the Northern Pacific Company but had simply proceeded to carry on such construction work as was necessary for facilitating the traffic and general business of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Edgar M. Johnson, of San Francisco, and John A. Johnson, of Portland, Ore., were the counsel for the defendants. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—An overland train that leaves this city at 8:30 a. m. is to be discontinued after September 1. This is the train which was known as the Overland Flyer. Hereafter, there is to be but one overland train daily on that road.

THREE MORE ARRESTS AT ODENSENBERG—TWO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN THE NET.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.—Deputy United States Marshals Cavanaugh and Krusz, of this city, arrested in Odense yesterday three of its most respectable citizens. The prisoners were brought to Buffalo and held in default of \$20,000 bail each, to await the result of the examination now in progress.

THAT OPIUM SMUGGLING.

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BORING FOR OIL IN CONNECTICUT.

A COMPANY FORMED TO SINK WELLS IN SOUTH-BURY.

Southbury, Conn., Aug. 24.—There is much excitement in this neighborhood in view of the belief that soon will be developed here another mineral oil region, and that the farmers who have not sold out and gone West on new lands will be able to live better than heretofore. Owners of land in this town in Woodbury, Southbury and Oxford are beginning to take up on their estimate of value of property, believing that the recent discovery of petroleum or rock oil about a mile west of the center of this town, on what is known as the Wheeler place, will not prove absolutely local, but that it will be found in other places along the valley. A company has been formed of twenty men from Waterbury and Southbury, of which ex-Mayor Matthews, of Waterbury, is president. Teams have been at work for several days hauling timber and lumber for the works, and a well is to be bored at once. Four experts from the oil regions of Pennsylvania have been employed to superintend the work.

A COMPLICATED DOMESTIC SCANDAL.

New-Haven, Aug. 24 (Special).—Dr. W. G. Alling, a leading physician here, was sued to-day for \$10,000 by Colonel R. B. Trowbridge, who alleges that the doctor allowed Mrs. Trowbridge to meet Jonathan W. Ingersoll in a room adjoining his office. Recently Trowbridge brought suit against Ingersoll for \$20,000, alleging that he had alienated his wife's affections. He then petitioned for a divorce from his wife. A few days ago Mrs. Alling petitioned for a divorce from her husband, alleging that he had been imprudent and intimate with Miss Daniels, a professional nurse.

CLEVELAND'S SOMERSAULT.

DEMOCRATIC JOY OVER THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECTACLE SOMEWHAT LESSENED.

SOMBER EFFECTS OF THE SENATE DEBATE UPON THE DEMOCRATS—CLEVELAND'S BLUNDERS AND PRETENSES CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED—THE REPUBLICAN POSITION ON THE PRESIDENT'S DEMAND FOR RETALIATION—MR. BAYARD.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Democrats are not quite so jubilant to-night as they were disposed to be yesterday over the President's retaliation message. The debate in the Senate to-day had a decided effect in sobering them and bringing them to a realization of the fact that there is more than one side to every question. Twenty-four hours ago they were proclaiming on the house-tops that the President's remarkable somersault had disposed of the laws of defeat by making victory out of the jaws of defeat by making the fisheries the subject of an appeal to the patriotism of the country. To-day they are a great deal more modest in their claims, and the more conservative among them are even disposed to acknowledge, in corners and by-ways, with something akin to mortification that the President has made a very sorry spectacle of himself. The idea of a "parochial statesman" sitting up nights over his beer and cheese ephiphany on the meaning of the Treaty of 1871, and reaching the conclusion that Article XXIX, of that convention is no longer in force, and heralding such conclusion afterward in an official paper as a discovery of his own, when men of twenty and thirty years' experience in public life who took part in the discussion over the ratification of that treaty have never entertained a doubt as to the validity of the article at the present time is sufficiently ludicrous to inspire contempt for the whole of the President's specious argument, were it not completely knocked into a cocked hat through the production in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Edmunds, of a letter addressed by Mr. Bayard to Mr. Reagan, and written less than a year ago, in which it is distinctly admitted that the State Department still considers Article XXIX of the Treaty of 1871 to be in force.

In that letter Mr. Bayard says: "The federal articles of the Treaty of Washington were abrogated. The remaining articles, comprising those which relate to commercial intercourse between the United States and British North American possessions, are still in force."

It is not a surprising thing to see the President disagreeing with members of his Cabinet and treating their opinions as worthless. He has done it so often and displayed such a marked contempt for their advice that prominent men of his own party have come to be reproached to what they discreetly term his idiosyncrasies. It is a novel departure, however, to see this snub to Mr. Bayard advertised in the Government organs and by the poet laureates of the Administration as an act of "courage" and "valor characteristic of the man," and of "statesmanlike calmness."

The assertion that Article XXIX of the Treaty of 1871 is no longer in force is the keynote of the President's whole argument. Without it the President has no foundation to stand on. For a complete refutation of Mr. Cleveland's reasoning the reader is referred to the speech made by Mr. Edmunds to-day, which will be found in another column.

It shows conclusively the error into which the President has fallen and adds another leaf to that remarkable garland of blunders which has distinguished his "essentially executive" Administration.

NO CAUTION FOR ADDITIONAL POWERS.

As to the President's demand for an enlargement of powers granted to him under the Act of March 3, 1887, there exists but a single opinion among Republicans. If upon investigation it appears necessary, they say, that such additional powers are requisite to carry out an effective system of retaliation they shall be granted to him, but not otherwise. Has such a condition of affairs arisen yet? No, say Republicans; it has not. The President has steadily refused so far to make use of the power conferred upon him under the Retaliatory act of 1887. They are ample enough to meet the exigencies of the case. Let him try those first, and show to the country an earnestness of his intentions. After that, if they fail, it will be time enough to consider other and more drastic measures. But, it is contended by Republicans—and this was shown in the course of the debate in the Senate to-day, by Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Hoar, and others—the President has already the powers under existing law to do all he asks Congress to authorize him to do.

In fact, his own Administration has done else where what he pretends to have no power to do in the present instance. About a year ago retaliation was successfully employed toward Spain, which had discriminated against American vessels entering ports in Cuba and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies. A precedent, if such were necessary to guide Mr. Cleveland, might have been found in a proclamation issued under General Grant's Administration, affecting intercourse with Mexico. But Mr. Cleveland chose to make the same plea which he made when he wished to evade the mandate of the law in respect to the purchase of bonds, "insufficient authority." Then he desired to retain a burdensome surplus intact to give a pretext to his contemplated attack upon American industries. Now he wishes to cover an ignominious retreat from an untenable position, and repair, as far as it is in his power, the effect of the vacillating and pusillanimous policy of the State Department under his Administration. The power lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate and prohibit altogether, if necessary—the traffic in bond which the President wishes the authority to stop is plainly stated, as was shown by Mr. Hoar, in Sections 3,005 and 3,006 of the Revised Statutes. Those sections read:

Section 3,005.—All merchandise arriving at the ports of New-York, Boston, Portland, in Maine, or any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and coming from the Republic of Mexico, or arriving at the port of Point Isabel, (Brownsville), in Texas, or any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the Custom House, and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States, without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Section 3,006.—Imported merchandise in bond, or duty paid, and products of manufactures of the United States, and other articles of merchandise, may be transported by water, with the consent of the proper authorities of the United States, from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of such provinces or Republic, by such routes, and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the merchandise so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from such provinces or Republic, be treated in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty or tax as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the territory of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ANIPLE AUTHORITY.

If further proof were wanted to show that Mr. Cleveland's Administration never doubted the extent of its power in the premises reference is only necessary to Mr. Manning's circular No. 116 to customs collectors, issued in 1885. That circular prescribed in explicit terms non-intercourse through bonded cars and provided for the payment of duties under certain conditions and circumstances.

But the President, in addition to all this, furnishes another argument in his own speech to prove that the Government had ample authority already to meet every emergency that might have arisen, if retaliation had been employed by quoting the Act of March 3, 1887, and saying:

The Congress has already passed a law, which provided Executive action on the 30 day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports, of the British Dominions of North America, should be, or lately have been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty, law, or custom, and were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also any entry into any place or place of the United States of any product of said Dominions, or other goods coming from said Dominions to the United States.

This shows clearly that the act referred not only to fishing vessels and fish, as Democrats Senators seemed inclined to assume, but also to all sorts of products or merchandise coming from the British possessions, and the plea, therefore, of the President, that it is not far-reaching enough is, to say the least, disingenuous.

SOME LIVELY HITS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds described the President's attitude very happily to-day by comparing him to a certain Union General during the war of the Rebellion, who was continually sending to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, requests for more troops and who excused his failures to attack the enemy always upon the ground that he had not yet enough troops gathered about him to warrant an offensive campaign. The very argument made by Mr. Edmunds was the remark that the laws enacted by Congress seemed, as far as the President was concerned, to have fallen into a "state of innocent desuetude."

Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hale made very effective speeches, too, exposing the insincerity and sham patriotism of the President. The President's speech, of the day, which completely demolished the flimsy argument made by Mr. Morgan in defence of the President's message, was that of Mr. Sherman. His logic was without flaw, its conclusions were unassailable.

Mr. Morgan discreetly retired from the debate on the plea of being "tired." And no wonder. After Mr. Sherman had got through with him there was scarcely anything left of his points and quibbles. Unfortunately, Mr. Sherman permitted himself to make a reference to the surplus and the President's refusal to purchase bonds. This gave Mr. Beck a chance to air for the third time his "Sinking Fund" and its iniquity. From this to the tariff, to the Chinese question, and other subjects the step for Mr. Beck was but an easy one.

Mr. Hoar, who is now, it is reported, Governor of Mississippi, sotto voce, sitting at Beck's left. Poor man! he wanted an opportunity himself to bore the Senate.

Now, that that," retorted Beck, savagely, and for nearly an hour the debate drifted into a field far removed from the fisheries, Mr. Bayard's treaty, and the President's message. At its conclusion the Senate felt that it could proceed no more and adjourned until Monday.

OPINIONS IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED BY SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Aug. 24 (Special).—The following are among the expressions of opinion to which the President's retaliation message has given rise. Senator Frye said:

I am glad to see the message. It shows that the President has recovered from the spell of insanity under which he has been laboring for the last two years, and in the course of which that abortion of a treaty was negotiated. While that spell lasted he was of the opinion that the treaty was a fair and honorable settlement of a dispute of long standing, and a satisfactory acquiescence for all the outrages perpetrated by the Canadian authorities upon citizens of this country. He has suddenly awakened to the fact that there are outrages which he never dreamed of. His new belief, however, will decide no one. His purpose and object are too plain. He cannot at this late date wipe out the record of the past. Of course, he has the power already to put in force all the retaliation which is required to bring the Canadians to terms. The existing law is sufficient for all purposes. He ought to do that before thinking of enlarged powers. No, I do not think that we ought to pass the act introduced in the House yesterday and in the Senate by Mr. Morgan to-day. It is not necessary, in my opinion. As to the message itself! I regard it as a piece of buncombe and demagoguery of the worst type. Its political purpose is plain enough. It is to do nothing.

Senator Callahan remarked:

Let the President exercise the powers he already has, first. If they are not sufficient it will be time enough to consider the question of enlarging them.

Senator Hoar observed:

I am in favor of granting the President all the power he wants if, upon investigation, it turns out that he does not do it, in my judgment.

Senator Stewart said:

By all means let the President make use of the authority conferred upon him by the act of 1887. That is sufficient for all purposes.

Senator Davis said:

The Senate of the treaty puts the relations of the two countries in precisely the condition they were in before the President, after a declaration by Congress that no negotiations were needed, proceeded to inaugurate them and thus produced a treaty which betrayed American interests to the enemy.

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MR. MORRISON GOT HIS MONEY IN VARYING SUMS AND AT DIFFERENT TIMES—W. L. MULLER, HILL'S CONFIDENTIAL MAN, MAKES MANY DENIALS—MR. BROWN, THE CONTRACTOR, TALKS HARSHLY OF MCBEAN.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF THE DAY WAS THE TESTIMONY OF JOHN BRUNTON, WHO WAS THE LAST WITNESS EXAMINED. THE PRESENCE OF HIS COUNSEL, MR. CANTINE, MADE IT REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT BRUNTON WOULD NOT AGAIN ASSUME AN ATTITUDE OF DUMB STAGNATION; BUT, JUST TO SHOW HIM THAT MORE WAS KNOWN TO THE COMMITTEE ABOUT THE MATTER IN REGARD TO WHICH HE WAS TO BE INTERROGATED THAN HE PROBABLY SUSPECTED, DE LANCEY NICOLL EXAMINED IN HIS PRESENCE, AND JUST BEFORE HE TOOK THE STAND, TWO WITNESSES WHO BOTH SWORE TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENERAL FACTS IN THE CASE. THE FIRST WAS J. C. ROGERS, OF ROGERS, SHANLEY & CO., THE SUCCESSORS TO BRUNTON & CO. IN SECTIONS 13 AND 14. HE HAD HEARD THAT BRUNTON & CO. PAID RICHARD J. MORRISON SOME MONEY, BUT HE NEITHER KNEW THE AMOUNT OF IT, NOR WHY IT HAD BEEN PAID.

Alvin J. Wheeler, who was superintendent for Brunton & Co. on Sections 13 and 14, knew a little more. He used to see Morrison around the work occasionally in Brunton's time, and when Brunton & Co. changed their office, he took part charge of the removal and saw a number of checks payable to Richard J. Morrison. They amounted to about \$20,000, he thought, and he heard from J. W. Waddell, one of Brunton & Co.'s bookkeepers, that the checks "were for getting the contract for the firm." Later, in fact on Thursday morning, after Brunton was summoned as a witness, Brunton had told him that the checks were in payment of counsel fees.

BRUNTON BROUGHT TO THE RACK.

Then Brunton, with an anxious face, was put on the stand, and De Lancey Nicoll began to deal with him as only De Lancey Nicoll can deal with such a witness.

Q.—When did you first meet Richard J. Morrison? A.—In 1883, at St. Paul, Minn. Dennis Ryan (of the Brunton firm) introduced him to me. In 1883 I was married and Mr. Morrison was my best man. Neither Mr. Ryan nor I at that time had any intention of coming to New-York to bid on the Aqueduct, but when I was on my trip Mr. Ryan told me I had better extend it to New-York, as he had business for me to do there.

Q.—What was the business? A.—He asked me to make figures for him on the Aqueduct.

Q.—So when Mr. Morrison was there Mr. Ryan had made up his mind to bid? A.—Yes. In New-York I was introduced to Mr. Churek by Mr. Campbell as an engineer. I did not see Morrison for two weeks after my arrival.

Q.—Did you tell him you were contemplating this bid? A.—I did when he said: "I do not intend to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project. We were not to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fish, but when we came to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils involved in the construction of the aqueduct, we decided to make a serious study of the project.